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THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

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Nationality and Regularity.

ADDRESS AND CALL

1859

—OF THE—

Democratic State Central Committee.

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THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

NATIONALITY AND REGULARITY.

ADDRESS AND CALL OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Dec. 13, 1859.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Republican State Committee held at Congress Hall, Albany, this day, the following Address, Resolutions and Call for the election of delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the National Democratic party for President and Vice President were adopted:

To the Democratic Electors of the State of New York:

At the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse on the 14th day of September, 1859, and presided over by the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, the undersigned were appointed the Democratic State Committee for the present year, and until superseded by another State Convention. It is in that capacity that we now address you upon matters of the deepest import to our party, its principles, its organization, and its future destiny.

The Democratic State Committee is a body charged with the general safety and best interests of the party in the intervals which occur between the times of holding State Conventions. Especial duties may also be imposed upon it by a Convention. The present State Committee was especially directed by the Convention which created it, among other things, to perform the duty, which it is now about to discharge, of directing and supervising elections for delegates to represent this State in the Charleston Presidential Convention. In like manner, the State Committee of 1851-'52 was invested with a similar power of supervising elections for delegates. We propose to proceed in this duty strictly according to the precedents set by the Democratic organizations in 1848 and 1851-'52.

In order that the authority and position of this State Committee, and the proceedings of the regular State Convention by which we were appointed, may not be misunderstood, it may be proper here to recapitulate briefly the political events of 1853-'59.

The disastrous result of the campaign of 1858, it cannot be doubted, was brought about by the arbitrary and factious course of those who seized upon the organization of the State Convention. In violation of positive agreement, and in violation of party usage and custom, Mr. Peter Caggar, who claimed a contested seat in the Convention, called that Convention to order and named a permanent President. This motion was declared

to be carried, the voice of regular delegates being overborne and silenced by bogus "contestants" of their credentials. The proceedings of that Convention, thus ruled by an accidental majority, were disgraceful to those who controlled them, and injurious, in the highest degree, to the cause of the Democracy. Delegates having the fairest and most indisputable titles were turned out of doors, and their seats awarded to claimants improvised on the spot. A Convention actuated by such a spirit could not inaugurate a successful campaign. The generous exertions which all good Democrats, however aggrieved, lent to the support of the ticket headed by Judge Parker, were thrown away, and the State of New York went back to the hands of our political opponents, giving the Republicans a majority about equal to that which she had given one year before for a fairly made up and fairly nominated Democratic ticket.

A State Committee for 1856-'9 had been appointed by the Convention of 1854, at the head of which, of course, stood Messrs. Deau Richmond and Peter Caggar. It was called a "homogeneous Committee," or rather it might have been said the individuality of all its other members was so lost in that of Messrs. Richmond and Caggar, that the popular mind retains no other names. It was, therefore, considered that this State Committee had already decided the question when it was publicly announced in the Spring of 1859, that Messrs. Richmond and Caggar had determined to elect a Presidential delegation from this State by a State Convention, instead of by Congressional Districts.

This announcement created much excitement everywhere among Democrats in this State. It cannot be doubted that the advocates of the Congressional District system were and are in a large majority in our party. It is the system which prevailed when we were united in the State and victorious throughout the Union. It is the system by which every Democratic voter in every portion of the State is given the opportunity of being represented as to his platform and his candidates for the Presidency. It is the system which goes down to the County Convention, the town caucus, the school district meeting, and which can never be packed, or bought, or carried against the will of the majority in the various sections of the State. It is the system adopted in most of the States of this Union, and under

which delegates to Charleston have already been chosen during this present year in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and other States. It is the system inaugurated and first adopted by Virginia, the mother of Democracy. And, finally, it is the system agreed upon as a compromise between the Hunker and Barnburner wings of the Democratic party of the State of New York in 1851, and under which we then sent to a Presidential Convention the only single and uncontested delegation which has ever gone from New York since Van Buren opposed the annexation of Texas.

When, therefore, we were informed of the purposes of Messrs. Richmond and Caggar to discard the single District system and to pack a delegation by a State Convention, a voluntary movement took place throughout the State. Over fifty Democratic papers, constituting three-fourths of the Democratic presses of the State, remonstrated in decided language. Two successive large meetings composed of most influential Democrats from every County convened at the Astor House in New York and passed resolutions demanding the District system, recognizing it as the only established and truly Democratic method of choosing National Delegates, and denying the right of the State Committee to depart from it.

The State Committee, with that sullen obstinacy which too often betrays the possession of power in unworthy hands, refused to listen to these demands of their constituents; but shrank, nevertheless, from announcing their full purpose, and affected "to leave it to the State Convention itself" to say what should be the method of election. We maintain and submit to you, fellow Democrats of New York, that these factions, would-be leaders had already conceived a purpose and preconcerted a plan to break up that Convention by violence and fraud, and to bring about a double organization in case they should be outnumbered, so that their purpose of packing a Presidential delegation should not by any means be foiled.

The State Convention assembled on the 11th of September under this ambiguous call. We believe and insist that a large majority of the delegates truly and fairly elected to it were opposed to such a usurpation of power as Messrs. Richmond and Caggar contemplated. A large majority of them were in favor of postponing the choice of Presidential delegates and carrying the State, as might have been done by a united effort, keeping out of view all dissensions and differences, and forgetting all enmities in the sole purpose of achieving success. It was because such was the fact, and because the plotters did not dare trust the question to the decision of all the delegates, that they divided the Convention, placed themselves in the attitude of baiters and disorganizers, and preferred to appear at Charleston as contestants rather than yield up the battle when they had been fairly and honorably defeated.

The records will show that a majority of these delegates took part in and recognized the first organization of the Convention under our late speaker of the Assembly, the Hon. Thomas C. Alvord. The appointment of Mr. Alvord as Chairman was made upon motion of an uncontested delegate at the hour appointed for the assembling of the Convention. He took his seat without dispute, and was recognized as presiding officer by all those who occupied the floor in debate and otherwise. John Cochrane and other bolting contestants who subsequently organized the body assuming to be a Convention, over which Ludlow

and Stryker presided, addressed Mr. Alvord as Chairman, made motions, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Thus for the first quarter of an hour no question was made as to the regularity of the proceedings. It was then, and then only, that the master spirit of mischief in the Democratic party, Mr. Caggar, ascended another portion of the platform and interrupted the proceedings, backed by a body of bullies and fighting men, by assuming to nominate and place in another chair, another temporary Chairman.

The scene of disorder and confusion, terminating in violence, to which Mr. Caggar's disorganizing and unprecedented conduct was the prelude, it would be painful to dwell upon. The regular Convention, thus interrupted in its business, was, of course, thrown into absolute disorder. The affidavits and authenticated statements which have since been published, have served to throw light upon the nature of the scenes which then and there took place, and to fully identify the actors. The responsibility for the violence committed is indelibly and forever fastened upon the Richmond and Caggar partisans and the Tammany Hall interest. The only blows dealt were given by persons who had gone from New York to Syracuse in that interest. The noisiest and loudest, though perhaps least dangerous, of all these men was the United States Marshal, Isaiah Rynders. Other persons of pugilistic fame present in the hall were John Henan, alias the Benicia Boy, a guest of Mr. Rynders; Cornelius Woods, an employee in the Custom House; one Carpenter, afterward in prison in New York on a charge of murder; and one Kerrigan, who was subsequently presented by the Tammany delegates with a gold watch for his gallantry and valor on this occasion.

This, fellow-Democrats, is the second time that a State Convention has been made the theater of violence and ruffianism. It is the second time that peaceable and honest Democrats have seen our State Convention broken up by the bullies and convicts of New York City. The same men banded together in the same interest, perpetrated a similar outrage in 1853. Failing to carry a majority of the delegates, they resorted to force to accomplish what they could not do by honorable effort. In each case the control of a section of the party was intended to be secured, even though the best interests of the whole party were shipwrecked and lost. We charge deliberately upon these factions and unprincipled partisans a determination to rule the Democratic party or to ruin it.

What was done in 1853 is so like what was done again in 1859, that it seems appropriate here to quote from an address issued by the State Committee and prepared by Mr. Edwin Crosswell in the former year, a description of occurrences precisely analogous, in which precisely the same persons once more figure. Like the State Committee of 1853, we appeal to the people against the bully and convict power of Tammany Hall. The address of 1853 says:

"The delegates were assembling in an orderly and in the usual manner. Many of them had assembled a short time before 12 o'clock, when an organized gang of fighting men, variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five, rushed up the staircase, entered the hall in a tumultuous and violent manner, and in a body forced their way to the platform, on which stood Mr. Strong, the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Madden of Orange, and some other delegates. Conspicuous among these ruffians was William H. Ludlow of Suffolk, Speaker of the last Assembly, Surveyor Cochrane, Postmaster Fowler and Sachem Dunlop. They hurried toward the plat-

form (and some of them mounted it); many of the fighting men also jumped on the platform, one of whom had the audacity to seize hold of Mr. Strong, but was quickly shaken off by him. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Yells, hooting and clamor of every kind were heard.

"When order had been temporarily restored, Mr. Strong called the Convention to order, and proposed Mr. Barnes of Chenango as temporary Chairman. At the same instant Mr. Madden named Mr. Skinner of Wyoming. Both put the question, and both declared the motion carried, and each attempted to take the chair. The fighting men hurried Mr. Skinner upon a chair, and Mr. Cassidy of The Albany Atlas, [now better known as Confidence Cassidy,] with a view of unseating Mr. Barnes, knocked the chair from under him. Gen. Ward of Westchester, distinguished for his association with the Democracy of the State, and respected for his victories, strove to get a hearing, and implied persons not delegates to retire to the further end of the room. Two of those fighting men stood next him, one on either side, prepared—for they were armed—to repeat the same operation on him that had previously been attempted on the Chairman of the New York General Committee, but no signal was given, and they forebore the assault."

Mr. Cagger's interruption was finally brought to a close by an unfortunate incident. Cornelius Woods, the Custom House employee and a Tammany man, in his zeal to assist his friends (as he admits in an exculpatory statement published by himself) mistakenly tumbled off the platform Mr. Stryker, Mr. Cagger's Chairman, whom he mistook for Mr. Alvord, having intended to unseat the latter, according to instructions; although Mr. Stryker was at that very moment engaged in an inexcusable plot to disturb or break up the Convention, and was thus, as it may be said, acting in his own wrong, the assault upon him caused a profound sensation, and terminated the violence of the hour. He was found, however, not to be at all hurt, and he withdrew with Mr. Cagger and his pugilistic friends, leaving Mr. Alvord in possession of the chair. The Convention, relieved of the presence of these violent men, proceeded with its business, although in an excited and disturbed condition. A Committee on Organization had been appointed, which reported the name of Mr. Alvord for permanent President of the Convention, with eight Secretaries. The following resolution was also offered and adopted with loud acclamation, and the Convention then took a recess:

Resolved, That, earnestly desirous of maintaining the integrity of the organization of the Democratic party, and of leaving to the people of the several Congressional Districts the right of electing their own delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the Democratic party for President and Vice President, the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts are hereby requested to appoint two delegates to represent them in the said Convention, and the delegates so selected will meet in the City of Syracuse on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of organization and selecting the delegates at large to represent the State in the National Convention.

During the recess of the regular Convention, the Hall was occupied by the seceders who returned to it, Mr. Stryker taking the chair. A second organization was then effected by those seceders by placing Mr. Ludlow in the chair, and they then, according to their own statements, voted down a motion to concur with the Alvord Convention in postponing the choice of Presidential delegates. There is no doubt that such a motion was made and decided to be lost in the Ludlow Convention, but no list of votes upon it has ever been published, and those who kept the tally of the vote have been challenged in vain, through the public press, to give it to the world. It is believed that this motion to postpone was

in reality carried, and the mystery which attaches to the matter is indicative of the irregularity and scanty numbers of the Ludlow Convention, and of the generally indefinite manner in which it was conducted. Having declared this motion lost, Mr. Ludlow adjourned his Convention for the day.

The Alvord Convention (which we maintain to have been the only regular one), finding the Hall occupied at the end of its recess, and declining to imitate the example of Messrs. Cagger and Stryker by forcing themselves in and intruding upon those there in session, reconvened at another place. It nominated a full State ticket and passed a series of resolutions, declaring the fidelity of our party to the Constitution as construed by the U. S. Supreme Court, asserting the right of citizens to the protection of both their persons and their property in the Territories, denouncing the incendiary doctrines of Seward, claiming the duty of Government to protect naturalized citizens abroad, and heartily indorsing the administration of Mr. Buchanan. It also adopted the following:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee have the power to appoint a Committee in each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to call a Convention in said Congressional District for the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Alvord Convention having thus completed its business, adjourned *sine die* the same evening. The Ludlow organization continued its session the next day, adopted the State ticket already nominated at the Alvord Convention, and adjourned after reappointing Messrs. Richmond and Cagger a State Committee, and naming a full delegation to attend the Charleston Convention. This delegation was selected by a retiring Committee of which Mr. Cagger was, of course, the Chairman, and Mr. Richmond and several unimportant persons constituted the remainder. This delegation is headed, of course, by Mr. Richmond, and is entirely controlled by that gentleman and Mr. Cagger.

The Ludlow Convention directed this delegation to vote (if admitted) at Charleston, as a unit, and directed the expulsion from it of any of its members who might accept of any election as delegate from a Congressional District. The entire delegation was made up without reference to the districts, and in some cases the expressed preferences and demands of localities were utterly disregarded. In brief, it was packed to order.

We have the fullest confidence and the most absolute assurance that the members of this delegation will never be suffered to occupy the seats they aspire to at Charleston. A delegation chosen by the people—by the Democratic masses—of men with clean records, coming not with credentials from a corrupt Central Agency, but with certificates of home strength, pledged to no man, purchased by no man, owned by no man, and for sale to no man, will be welcomed with promptness and satisfaction.

Upon Richmond and Cagger, with their tools, the responsibility for the misconduct of the late disastrous campaign in which our State ticket was defeated must devolve. The State Committee which now addresses you made all the exertions in its power. Deprived of the contributions of all the Federal and State offices, it raised what funds it could get together, appointed public speakers to address the people, and, lest any discouragement should result from the schism brought about by the double organization at Syracuse, it refrained from any appeal on the sub-

ject of the single district system till after the election should have passed.

In this the friends of the district system have but acted consistently, since from the beginning we have believed that the precipitating of the Presidential question into the campaign of 1859 was most unwise and suicidal. The event has given mournful confirmation to our worst apprehensions. The defeat of the Democratic State ticket, and the last and signal triumph of Seward in the State of New York, is due to those Democrats who forced the question of the Presidency into the late campaign. The National Convention of the Democracy will terribly rebuke them for their selfishness and faction.

The length of this document appears to preclude the discussion of a yet greater question of vital importance to the Democracy of the State and the Nation. We allude to the stupendous national issues now being agitated.

Upon the delegates to be now selected by the people will rest the whole power of Democratic representation. The true National Democracy of New York has no reflection in the political character and antecedents of the Richmond-Caggar delegation. The piebald productions of an unprincipled coalition is as void of the first principle of nationality as it was the creation of fraud and corruption.

Fully persuaded of the rightfulness of our cause, not doubting our authority, deploring, yet ready to encounter, the difficulties which may ensue—and washing our hands of any participation in or accountability for the division of the party which Mr. Caggar inaugurated at Syracuse when he interrupted the proceedings of a State Convention, we, the undersigned, constituting the regular and only Democratic State Committee of the State of New York, do hereby invite the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts in this State to elect delegates to the several Congress District Conventions under the call of the following named District Committees, and to choose from each Congress District two delegates to represent them in the Charleston Convention, there to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing to the people of each Congressional District a fair representation to the said National Convention, and of preserving to them the exclusive authority to determine any contest that may arise, the several Congressional Committees herein named shall certify to the returns of the election of delegates, and in case of dispute or doubts, a majority of the Congressional Committees shall determine in each case.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond, Kings, except City of Brooklyn.

Joshua B. Smith, Smithtown, Suffolk County; Benjamin T. Hutchinson, Middle Island, Suffolk County; Elias J. Besch, Queens County; Joshua G. Lambertson, Queens County; Ephraim Clark, Richmond County.

SECOND DISTRICT.

First and Twelfth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

David M. Chauncey, Brooklyn, Kings County; James Bell, Brooklyn, Kings County; Samuel D. Morris, Kings County; Joseph Wilson, Kings County.

THIRD DISTRICT.

First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of the City of New York.

John E. Enright, New York; Samuel B. Williams, New York; Patrick Nolan, New York; Henry Evers, New York; Benjamin Ray, New York.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New York.

Eugene Shine, Richard Barry, Charles Francis, James Lynch, Patrick Garrick, all of New York.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New York, and Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

William Marshall and Dan. O'Riley, Kings Co.; John Russell, James Bagley and Thomas H. Ferns, New York.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New York.

William Gage, New York; Morgan L. Harris, New York; Joseph S. Browning, New York; George T. LeVines, New York; Andrew Mulligan, New York.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New York.

William Blauvelt, New York; Patrick Cuff, New York; P. G. Moloney, New York; Alex. Ming, New York; Daniel Young, New York.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New York.

Thomas Veitch, New York; James G. Coffey, New York; Roger Dolan, New York; John McGrath, New York; James C. Burnham, New York.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam
Jacob Ouell, Tarrytown, Westchester Co.; Dr. S. Skinner, Yonkers, Westchester County; Thomas Lawrence, Nyack, Rockland County; Francis Burdick, Brewster's, Putnam County; Richard Lathers, New Rochelle, Westchester County.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Orange and Sullivan.
Gilbert J. Beebe, Middletown, Orange County; Joseph Lawson, Newburgh, Orange County; Henry Sears, James E. Quinlan, Monticello, Sullivan County; S. G. Plamack, Monticello, Sullivan County.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Ulster and Greene.
Samuel McEntire, Kingston; David Hasbrouck, Rulhill, Wm. C. Derby, Elkhville; Henry Baker, Catskill; Sylvester Nichol, Athens.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.
Charles J. Ackert, Pine Plains, Dutchess County; E. B. Osborne, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County; Richard T. Clark, Hudson, Columbia County; John H. Overhizer, Harleenville, Columbia County; Daniel D. Barnes, Canaan, Columbia County.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

County of Rensselaer.
First District—John Moran, Levi Smith, Troy, Rensselaer County. Second District—Chas. J. Wilbur, Isaac T. Grant, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County. Third District—George Van Santvoord, Schoharie, Rensselaer County.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

County of Albany.
James Brady, West Troy, Albany Co.; Hiram Perry, Albany; Justus W. Blanchard, Albany; John McIlroy, Albany; John B. Shear, Coeymans, Albany Co.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Washington, Saratoga, Hamilton and Warren.
John Ford, Saratoga, Saratoga Co.; John Cramer, Waterford, Saratoga Co.; Geo. H. Taylor, Fort Edward, Washington Co.; David Rice, Fort Ann, Washington Co.; Hiram Roberts, Glens Falls, Warren Co.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Essex, Clinton and Franklin.
Oliver Keese, Keesville, Essex County; A. B. Waldo, Fort Henry, Essex County; William Platt, Plattsburg, Clinton County; J. R. Flanders, Malone, Franklin County; W. C. Watson, Fort Kent, Essex County.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of St. Lawrence and Herkimer.
Ebenezer Miner, St. Lawrence County; William H. Sawyer, St. Lawrence County; Joseph Lee, Little Falls, Herkimer County; E. W. Hopkins, Little Falls, Herkimer County; S. J. Waters, Little Falls, Herkimer County.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schoenectady and Schoharie.
Willet Ferguson, Montgomery; Frederick W. Hoffman,

Schenectady; Jacob J. Radcliffe, Amsterdam; Abram
Tompson, Johnstown; I. B. Hall, Schoharie.

*NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Otsego and Delaware.

John F. Scott, Cooperstown, Otsego County; Delos W.
Dean, Otsego County; James E. Dewey, Cherry Valley,
Otsego County; Orrin W. Smith, Delhi, Delaware County;
Greene Moore, Delhi, Delaware County.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

County of Oneida.

John A. Green, Sr., Utica, Oneida County; E. B. Arm-
strong, Rome, Oneida County; Norman Mattly, Vernon,
Oneida County; David Wager, Utica, Oneida County;
David Moulton, Floyd, Oneida County.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties of Cortland, Broome and Chenango.

John F. Van Hoesen, Cortland Co.; William G. Sands,
Oxford, Chenango Co.; Anthony Freer, Cortland Co.; El-
sie B. Smith and Charles Davis, Broome Co.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties of Oswego and Madison.

William H. Shumway, Peter Luppin, Wm. W. Green,
Oswego Co.; John J. Walroth, Chittenango, Madison Co.;
Francis Parsons, Cazenovia, Madison Co.; James Beebe,
Sullivan, Madison Co.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

Lysander H. Brown, Watertown, Jefferson County;
James M. Cleveland, Adams, Jefferson County; Alvin
Foster, Glersdale, Lewis County; Alex. Brown, Carthage,
Jefferson County; Lorenzo D. Tarble, Cape Vincent, Jeffer-
son County.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

County of Onondaga.

John C. Hunt, Syracuse; E. B. Griswold, Syracuse;
Myron Bangs, Fayetteville, Onondaga County; Chas. H.
Tucker, Jordan, Onondaga County; J. A. Dunham, Cicero,
Onondaga County.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Wayne and Cayuga.

Wm. H. Cuyler, Palmyra, Wayne County; Daniel Cogs-
well, Meridian, Wayne County; John Van Volkenburgh,
Fair Haven, Wayne County; Elijah S. Drake, Jordan
P. O., Cayuga County; George H. Carr, Cato, Cayuga
County.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates.

James W. Palmer, Canandaigua, Ontario County;
George N. Clark, Waterloo, Seneca County; J. T.
Raplee, Penn Yan, Yates County; Peter McKey, Rock
Stream, Yates County; Cornelius Post, Jr., Milo, Yates
County.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Tioga.

L. L. Tremans, Ithaca, Tompkins County; H. J. Grant,
Ithaca, Tompkins County; C. W. Ryant, Horseheads,
Chemung County; John Haggerty, Big Flats, Schuyler
County; John J. Van Allen, Watkins, Tioga County.

* TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Steuben and Livingston.

L. C. Whiting, Bath, Steuben County; F. C. Dinning,
Addison, Steuben County; R. L. Brundage, Hornellsville,
Steuben County; J. A. Vanderlip, Dansville, Livingston
County; Thomas Brown, Caledonia, Livingston County.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

County of Monroe.

George B. Redfield, Rochester, Monroe County;
Matthew Rigney, Rochester, Monroe County; Joseph Sib-
ley, West Rush, Monroe County; J. Clinton Patterson,
Rockport, Monroe County; Hiram C. Smith, Pittsford,
Monroe County.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Counties of Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany.

Frederick Follett, Genesee, Genesee County; Truman
S. Gillett, Wyoming, Wyoming County; Alex. Haight,
Oakfield, Wyoming County; Isaac Smith, Corfu, Allegany
County; E. W. Parks, Allegany County.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties of Orleans and Niagara.

Eljah Mather, Middleport, Niagara County; Robert
Dunlap, Lockport, Niagara County; Keuben H. Boughton,
Lewiston, Niagara County; Jeremiah Brown, Jeddo, Or-
leans County; Lewis Warner, Albion, Orleans County.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

County of Erie.

Michael Hogan, Buffalo, Erie County; Thomas C. Rey-
burn, Buffalo, Erie County; Samuel Ely, Buffalo, Erie
County; Ira Eggleston, Buffalo, Erie County; Eliaz
Chambers, Buffalo, Erie County.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

John Carpenter, Chautauqua County; J. Seward, Den-
kirk, Cattaraugus County; Daniel McClure, Franklinville,
Cattaraugus County; B. P. Chamberlain, East Randolph,
Cattaraugus County; Augustus F. Allen, Jamestown,
Chautauqua County.

JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., Onondaga, Chairman

MATTHEW McMAHON, Albany, Secretary.

ORVILLE CLARK, Washington.

JOHN CRAMER, Saratoga.

WILLIAM RADFORD, Westchester.

C. P. SCHERMERHORN, New York.

BENJAMIN RAY, New York.

HARRY WILBUR, Genesee.

J. O. HASBROUCK, Ulster.

WILLIAM W. SANDS, Chenango.

A. G. WHEELER, Monroe.

A. J. McCALL, Steuben.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Oswego.

JOHN KOHLER, Cortland.

GEORGE P. EDDY, Niagara, Committee.



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